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Vacant 11 Months

Nixon Picks Envoy For Swedish Post

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Nixon, moving to improve relations with Sweden, today named a Negro college president to fill the long-vacant post of U.S. Ambassador in Stockholm.

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, 54, former all-American football star at Cornell and now president of Hampton (Va.) Institute, was nominated to replace William W. Heath, who left Sweden a year ago.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, announcing the appointment, said the President believed Dr. Holland's appointment would "contribute to relieving some of the tensions that exist between the two countries."

The tensions generally stem from the Vietnam war, with Sweden sharply critical of the American role and undertaking to provide economic aid to North Vietnam. At the same time, the Scandinavian country has become a haven for American soldiers who deserted from their European-based units, in many cases because of ambivalence for U.S. policies in Vietnam.

As a result of the Swedish government's attitude, the Nixon administration delayed filling the vacant ambassadorship until today—nearly 11 months after it formally was vacated.

The failure to name a new envoy promptly stirred criticism in Congress last year that it was an unmerited insult to the Swedish people.

In recent months, Sweden sought to clarify its position on Vietnam and toward this end Sweden's Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson held a private meeting at the UN last October with Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

With today's announcement, the Nixon administration signaled that it wanted to normalize relations.

Dr. Holland, who becomes the fourth black American named by President Nixon to an ambassadorship, has been Hampton's president since 1967. He previously served seven years as president of Hampton College, a Negro school in Virginia.

As an undergraduate student at Cornell University, where he graduated in 1939, he was twice named an All-American and was named for the end-around play, and is a member of the National Football Hall of Fame. His doctoral degree in sociology was earned at the University of Pennsylvania in 1950.

President Nixon's three other black ambassadorial appointments have been to predominantly black countries—Charnosz Todman to Chad, Samuel Westerfield to Liberia and Clinton Knox to Haiti.

Sen. McCarthy Meets Envoy Of Viet Cong

WASH., Jan. 12 (UPI)—Sen. McCarthy held separate talks with two of the four rebels sent to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris but refused to comment on what they discussed.

Sen. McCarthy, D-N.Y., told reporters he had a "long and frank" meeting with Dr. Binh, the chief negotiator, and then had a "short" meeting with Philip Habib, acting leader of the U.S. delegation.

Viet Cong spokesman said Dr. McCarthy and Dr. Binh exchanged points of view on the situation in South Vietnam and on direct political links to the government of South Vietnam.

The Viet Cong announcement came as Sen. McCarthy was accompanied by his daughter, Mary, at a meeting with Mrs. Binh. Dr. Sam Brown, head of the working committee on the Vietnam peace, also accompanied the delegation.

Dr. McCarthy later held a long meeting with U.S. Ambassador George Shultz at the embassy, but declined to tell them what they discussed.

The senator said "I'd rather not speak to comment on talks with the Viet Cong negotiators."

He plans to meet with the North Vietnamese representatives to the talks before he leaves for home Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. McCarthy, who ran in the Democratic presidential primary with a strong anti-war stand, asked if he agreed in any way in Mrs. Binh's solution to the peace problem.

"It's a rather complicated thing," he said. "I'd rather not to answer it here on the steps

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Spanish Official Confirms Talks With Russian

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo today confirmed he had talks with a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official during a recent stopover at Moscow Airport.

But the foreign minister, on a private visit to Brussels, said the meeting took place Dec. 26 when he was on his way to the Philippines.

Talking informally to reporters, the minister declined to confirm that relations between the two countries, which have not had diplomatic ties since the end of the Spanish Civil War, was the theme of his talks.

Biafra War of Secession Ends As Nigeria Accepts Surrender



Associated Press
BRITONS HELP BIAFRA—Medical supplies, part of a British government consignment for Biafra, loaded in a Royal Air Force cargo plane, yesterday for shipment.

Opposes Congress Ceiling

Laird Fears Spending Limit Could Slow U.S. Troop Exit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is described by aides as concerned that a congressional limit on spending for his Vietnamization program could slow U.S. troop withdrawals from the war.

The money restriction, placed on the amount of military aid the United States can give South Vietnam as well as neighboring Laos and Thailand, does not jeopardize announced troop pullouts.

But it could, officials say, have a definite impact in future months if the administration wanted to accelerate the turnover of weapons and equipment to South Vietnam.

Aides say Mr. Laird has been trying to persuade congressmen not to place any arbitrary ceilings on Vietnamization spending in the budget being worked out for the fiscal year beginning next July.

The Vietnamization plan, financed under military aid, provides South Vietnam with such things as airplanes, trucks, guns, radios and training.

Last year, the Senate wrote a provision into the defense budget specifying that military aid could not exceed \$2.5 billion in one year.

That rate came close to crimping the rate of spending for Vietnamization, \$2.2 billion annually.

According to aides, Mr. Laird fears that sentiment against big U.S. commitments overseas could lead to a similar restriction on military aid in the fiscal-1971 budget, soon to go to Congress.

1st Infantry Division Scheduled for Pullout

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Jan. 12 (NYT)—The U.S. military command said today that the 1st Infantry Division will be the major combat element to leave South Vietnam under President Nixon's third withdrawal announcement.

The other combat units to be pulled out by April 15 are the 3d Brigade of the 4th Infantry Division and the 26th Marine Regimental Landing Team. Also included in the withdrawal will be three fighter squadrons of the Air Force 13th Tactical Fighter Wing and Army and Navy support units.

According to the announcement, none of the troops will leave South Vietnam before "early February," presumably not until after the Tet lunar new year, which falls on Feb. 6. Major enemy offensives have taken place on or near the Tet holidays in the last two years.

50,000 Troops

The 50,000 troops to leave Vietnam by April 15 will include 29,500 soldiers, 13,900 marines, 2,000 sailors and 5,000 airmen, the announcement said.

According to President Nixon's third withdrawal announcement on

Thant Expects World Help

LOME, Togo, Jan. 12 (AP)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said here today he believed Nigeria would cooperate with "the international community" to "ameliorate" the situation of the civil war victims.

U Thant said that when he heard of the latest developments in Biafra, yesterday, "I immediately sent an appeal to (Nigerian Head of State) Maj. Gen. (Yakubu) Gowon to ask him to show magnanimity and community spirit."

The division will be paraded to a token force of a few hundred men and returned to Fort Riley, Kansas.

To understand the stakes in this Russo-German trade union dis-

Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott

By Arnold Beichman

BONN.—The West German labor movement has undertaken a rapprochement policy with Soviet trade unions of such unprecedented proportions that a 20-year boy-

cott between the Soviet Union and the West.

The rapprochement program began in 1957 under the direction of the Deutsche Gewerkschafts Bund (DGB), a German Federation of Labor, was brought to a sudden standstill by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. After a suitable period of dormancy, contacts between the Central

Council of Soviet Trade Unions and the German federation were resumed.

These renewed labor contacts paralleled the West German Social Democratic government's own diplomatic Drang nach Osten, by which Chancellor Willy Brandt, by which Chancellor Willy Brandt, has sought to normalize relations with Moscow. In turn, the Soviet trade union effort to organize an all-European trade union conference interlocked the Soviet government's drive for a European security conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact powers.

To understand the stakes in this

Russo-German trade union dis-

logue calls for a bit of background.

As a result of the World War II alliance, labor organizations in the West and in the Soviet Union formed an international organization called the World Federation of Trade Unions. The major hold-

out against this united labor front was the then American Federation of Labor. From 1945 until the Marshall Plan in 1948, the world

federation had an uneasy existence.

Its viability as an East-West or-

ganization collapsed when Stalin and Communist labor unions in France and Italy denounced the

Marshall Plan while non-Communist European labor organizations,

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Effiong Disbands Troops, Gowon Offers an Amnesty

By Lawrence Fellows

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 12 (NYT)—Biafra, with its last defenses crumbling and its supplies of food and ammunition exhausted, capitulated today to the federal government of Nigeria.

Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong, who took over the leadership of Biafra on Saturday night when Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the chief of state, fled the besieged remnant of his country, announced on the Biafran radio this afternoon that the attempt at secession had failed.

[Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, head of federal Nigeria, accepted Biafra's surrender in a midnight broadcast tonight and asked all Nigerians to welcome the former rebels as welcome guests.

[Gen. Gowon said he had instructed all field commanders to put into effect a contingency plan for mass surrender. He asked Biafran leaders to send emissaries to field headquarters to work out terms.

[I] accept in good faith General Effiong's declaration accepting the Organization of African Unity resolution," Gen. Gowon said. The resolution stipulates a united Nigeria. Gen. Effiong, the Biafran chief of staff left in charge, said in a capitulation statement earlier today that he would accept the OAU resolution.

I urge all secessionist troops to act honorably and lay down their arms," Gen. Gowon said.

He said army units accompanied by police would "establish effective federal presence" in the enclave.

"They will take all care... and shoot only if they encounter resistance," Gen. Gowon said, adding that there would be a general amnesty for all those misled into attempting to disintegrate the country." Gen. Gowon did not say if this meant the leaders of the secession.]

Gen. Effiong ordered that the Biafran forces be disengaged from battle in an orderly fashion, and



Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong

said he was sending emissaries to the federal Nigerian field commanders to negotiate and reconcile immediately.

The reference was to Gen. Ojukwu and some of the other leaders of the secession attempt.

The federal government asserted that Gen. Ojukwu, 19 others in

prepared an extra edition with the huge headline "Rebels Surrender." The brutal, bewildering civil war in Nigeria had lasted just over 30 months. There may never be an accurate reckoning, but it probably cost Nigeria well over a billion dollars and something like two million lives.

"I thank the civil population for their steadfastness and courage in the face of overwhelming odds and privation," Gen. Effiong said in his broadcast. He spoke solemnly, but without faltering, in English. His six-minute message was then re-broadcast by the Biafran radio in four other languages of the country.

"I am convinced now that a stop must be put to the bloodshed which is going on as a result of the war," he continued. "I am also convinced that the suffering of our people must be brought to an end immediately."

"Our people are indeed disillusioned, and the elements of the old government and those who have made negotiation and reconciliation impossible have voluntarily removed themselves from our midst."

The reference was to Gen. Ojukwu and some of the other leaders of the secession attempt.

The federal government asserted that Gen. Ojukwu, 19 others in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon Orders \$10 Million Aid Sent to Vanquished Biafrans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—

President Nixon, coordinating efforts to help the millions of Biafrans in the collapsing enclave, today ordered an additional \$10 million in foodstuffs and medical supplies to meet their urgent needs.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon put in a transatlantic call to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to inform him of the additional emergency aid and to discuss their continuing cooperation to avert tragedy.

Mr. Ziegler said the new assistance was being directed toward the areas of Biafra where the Nigerian forces have taken over.

The press secretary said the President also cabled Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the federal Nigerian leader, informing him of the U.S. offer to "help prevent starvation among millions of refugees in areas now being occupied by the federal forces."

Mr. Nixon also repeated to Gen. Gowon his pledge of \$10 million in extra aid "and his willingness to provide eight cargo planes and four helicopters to distribute food and relief supplies," Mr. Ziegler said.

He added that the President was "gratified" by Gen. Gowon's reaffirmation of the Nigerians' stat-

ed policy of restraint toward the Biafrans.

Appeal by Pompidou

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—President Georges Pompidou today called on UN Secretary-General U Thant to take the necessary steps to preserve the existence and future of the Ibo people.

His message to U Thant was released here tonight.

France's policy remains one of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nigeria Says Refugees Flee By Thousands

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—

Radio Nigeria said tonight that thousands of desperate men, women and children were pouring out of defeated Biafra.

In a broadcast the radio emphasized the need to work for reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction after the ravages of the civil war.

The state radio said it was heartening to know that Nigeria could now divert its resources to more useful directions other than the waste of the war.

"We have a great deal to do in other directions. We have women and children to feed and clothe. Rehabilitation and reconstruction are now going to be our main task."

"Thousands and thousands of desperate men, women and children are minute by minute and hour by hour pouring out of Ojukwu's land," the radio said.

Michael Ogon, federal rehabilitation commissioner for the southeast sector, said here yesterday that 455,000 refugees had passed through the Calabar transit camp in the past four weeks and the food situation was desperate.

Massive Task

Meanwhile, Nigerian Red Cross officials prepared for the massive job of co-ordinating international relief supplies laid on for Biafran refugees.

Aid centers here have been staggered by the scope of international reaction to the war news. One Red Cross worker said today, "It seems near to international stampede. The aid is needed but coordination will be a massive operation."

Three major problems still face the relief workers here—lack of coastal shipping and shortage of both warehouse space in Lagos and forward area transport.

For the past week, officials have been trying to arrange local charter transport and ensure that all imports are carried only on ships

History of Conflict

**Causes of Nigerian War
Unresolved by Fighting**

By Stephen D. Klaistman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Starvation and the specter of genocide paled all other issues in the war between federal Nigeria and the secessionist Eastern region known as Biafra.

However, assuming that anti-Ibo pogroms will not materialize and relief efforts will be facilitated by the end of the war, as can reasonably be expected, various other problems will linger on.

Tribal, religious and regional rivalries have not been resolved. Economic recovery will be costly. Debts have been incurred to the Soviet Union, Britain, Egypt and others by federal Nigeria.

The concept of self-determination along tribal lines has been laid to rest on the battlefield, not certainly only temporarily.

Most of the problems, fears and threats that led to the Biafran secession on May 30, 1967, and the beginning of civil war a week later, are rooted in recent Nigerian history. They have not disappeared. More likely they have deepened.

Chance for Survival

After becoming independent from Britain on Oct. 1, 1960, Nigeria looked like one of four or five black African nations with more than a chance for survival and, in time, prosperity.

It had a population of more than 55 million, an area larger than that of France, ample natural resources—including oil—and by African standards well-trained civil service, a large number of professionals and a reasonably enlightened leader in Sir Abubaker Tafawa Balewa.

But underlying the relatively trouble-free surface, tribal animosities smoldered. They broke into the open in the form of a military coup on Jan. 15, 1966. Sir Balewa, whose disappointing administration in the preceding six years was considered corrupt and ineffectual, was assassinated.

The coup was led by members of the Ibo tribe from the East. The victims were Hausas and others from the north. The Ibos, it seemed, were coming into their birthright from the British.

Under colonial rule they had adopted Christianity, had taken full advantage of the training available in missionary schools, and by industriousness and enterprise, had grown ubiquitous in business, the professions and the civil service. At independence they inherited the operating instruments of society.

Along with it, they acquired the jealousy and in some cases intense hatred of Nigeria's other tribes, predominantly the Hausas of the north and the Yorubas of the west.

Counter-Coup

In an anti-Ibo counter-coup on June 29, 1966, civilians and soldiers were slaughtered and Lt. Col. (now Maj. Gen.) Yakubu Gowon was elevated to power in Lagos. Gen. Gowon is a northerner.

On Sept. 29, 1966, tribal riots exploded in the north. At least 10,000 and possibly as many as 30,000 Ibos were killed. Millions of Ibos fled the Northern Region to their homeland in the east where they were received sympathetically by the military governor, an Ibo named Lt. Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu, now a general.

Ojukwu, the son of a self-made millionaire, had been educated at Oxford and Sandhurst. The broad-faced, bearded soldier was part of the Nigerian elite and a firm believer in federal unity. At first he urged a loosening of ties with the rest of Nigeria rather than secession.

He called the September slaughter "the final act of sacrifice easterners would be called upon to make in the interests of Nigerian unity."

Gen. Gowon, who once shared barracks quarters at Sandhurst with Gen. Ojukwu, seemed ready to compromise, but his final terms, which would have left the easterners without their oil or a coastline, were unacceptable.

On May 30, 1967, Gen. Ojukwu declared the 29,000-square-mile Eastern Region the independent State of Biafra. The name came from the Bight of Biafra, a body of water bordering the territory. The population was probably somewhere between 12 million and 14 million, compared with the federal Nigerian population of between 35 million and 42 million.

The population figures, like all other figures emanating from Biafra and Nigeria since the secession of the Eastern Region, have been impossible to verify. These include battle deaths, deaths from starvation, size of armies etc. Within a week, Gen. Gowon mobilized the Nigerian Army—estimated strength 50,000 men—blocked major Biafran ports and ordered his troops to invade Biafra.

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**Nixon Orders
\$10 Million
Biafran Aid**He Phones Wilson
And Also Gowon(Continued from Page 1)
support for self-determination for the Biafrans.

A government official commented today: "The Biafran nation has been crushed, but it will re-emerge some day—in the next five, ten or 20 years. Who knows?"

France has appealed to African countries, particularly Cameroon, to give shelter to Biafran refugees. The French government has promised to give all necessary aid to these countries, government officials said, and reaction has been favorable.

France is prepared to grant political asylum to Biafran leader Maj. Gen. Ojukwu if he chooses to come here, a senior government official said.

But the official, who asked not to be named, said asylum would limit Gen. Ojukwu's freedom of maneuver, because he would have to pledge not to engage in political activities.

The whereabouts of Gen. Ojukwu remained a mystery today. French officials said they did not know even whether he had left Biafra.

British Plan Relief

LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today summoned a meeting of voluntary aid organizations for tomorrow afternoon to discuss plans for rushing relief to Biafra.

Mr. Wilson himself will preside, a government spokesman said. Among organizations represented will be the British Red Cross, Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, War on Want and Christian Aid.

Lord Hunt, who leaves Wednesday to coordinate relief operations in Nigeria, will also attend.

However, a Royal Air Force spokesman said an RAF Hercules freighter with 20,000 pounds of relief supplies on board has not yet received government orders to leave for Nigeria.

Mr. Wilson today appealed to Nigerian federal leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon to prevent mass slaughter of fleeing Biafrans by his victorious troops.

Gen. Effiong's speech was broadcast at 4:40 p.m. For two days the Biafran radio had broadcast nothing but music. Until then, some indication had been awaited of the effect on the Biafrans of the recapture of Owerri, the secessionist capital, by federal troops.

Just before Gen. Effiong spoke, the radio had played Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. It was symbol of the resistance to Hitler in the dark early days of World War II, and today it caused more than one heart to sink among the Nigerians who had listened to the Biafran radio faithfully all day. After the speech, Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" was played.

"I urge General Gowon the name of humanity to order his troops to pause while an armistice is negotiated," Gen. Effiong said.

The Vatican said the pope had sent Msgr. Amelio Poggi, the Apostolic Delegate for West Central Africa, to Nigeria to deliver a message to Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian chief of state.

Vatican sources said the message was an appeal for humane treatment for innocent persons in Biafra. The pope also asked, they said, that Nigeria permit the Catholic Church and other organizations to continue relief to Biafrans.

Earlier today the pope told diplomats to the Holy See, who called on him to extend traditional New Year greetings, that the civil war could have "an epilogue even more tragic than the horror that every war carries with it."

It was his second speech in two days warning of the danger that innocent people would be slaughtered in Biafran territory.

Nigerian Reply

Nigerian Ambassador to Rome John M. Garba denied today that his government intends to carry out reprisals in Biafra and said it is planning large-scale aid to "innocent victims of the civil war."

The ambassador told a news conference his remarks were partly intended as an answer to Pope Paul.

"It is not the intention of my government to carry out reprisals or genocide," Mr. Garba said. "Rebels lay down their arms will be well looked after."

The ambassador said his government was preparing "relief on a massive scale to help innocent victims of the civil war." He said Nigeria welcomes help from all its friends in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Asked if aid would be allowed into Biafra, Mr. Garba said, "Not to the areas where military operations are still taking place. He said there still are 'pockets of resistance,' although 'organized resistance has broken down.'

Pope Paul VI is sending Msgr. Jean Rodhain, president of the Catholic relief organization Caritas International, to Lagos to direct the Catholic Church's relief efforts in Biafra, a Caritas spokesman said today.

Caritas said that more than 400 members of the organization, including missionaries, nuns, nurses and assistants, were still in Biafra aiding refugees.

Msgr. Rodhain said before leaving that relief operations in Nigeria must avoid setting up refugee camps, which was the "mistake of the United Nations in Palestine 20 years ago."

Britons Told to Leave

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—The British High Commissioner in Lagos, Sir Leslie Glass, today broadcast a warning to Britons in the secessionist-held territory to leave immediately.

About 60 Britons are believed to be in the Biafran enclave, mostly missionaries, relief workers and about a dozen wives of Nigerian commandants.



REASSURANCE—Nigerian Ambassador to Italy Jhunjhunwala Mammam Garba, displays a pamphlet titled "Ibos in a United Nigeria" at a press conference at which he sought in vain Pope Paul VI's fear of genocide in Biafra.

Biafra Secession War Ends; Nigeria Accepts Surrender

(Continued from Page 1) cluding his immediate family, three tons of luggage and a Mercedes-Benz were flown out of Biafra on Saturday night in a Super Constellation—an aircraft supplied by a certain foreign government supposedly for relief flights." His whereabouts are unknown.

Gen. Effiong's speech was broadcast at 4:40 p.m. For two days the Biafran radio had broadcast nothing but music. Until then, some indication had been awaited of the effect on the Biafrans of the recapture of Owerri, the secessionist capital, by federal troops.

It has been estimated that there are at most four million people remaining in what is left of Biafra. It claimed 14 million when Gen. Ojukwu, then a lieutenant colonel, raised the flag of independence on May 30, 1967. On July 7, that year this wasting war broke out.

Some two million were believed lost to starvation. At the very least, one and a half million will need quick relief now from some measure of starvation.

"On behalf of our people I thank these foreign governments and friends who have steadfastly given us support in our cause," Gen. Effiong said in his broadcast today. "We shall continue to count on their continued help and counsel."

"I also thank his holiness the Pope, the Joint Church Aid and other relief organizations for the help they have given for the relief of suffering and starvation."

"I appeal to all governments to give urgent help for relief and to prevail on the federal government to order their troops to stop all military operations."

Sporadic Fighting

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The final blow which crushed the last Biafran defenses began Saturday with federal troops attacking on three fronts and successfully dividing the Biafrans by cutting a swath between Owerri and Abia, the last two major Biafran towns.

The federal forces overran Owerri after heavy fighting and forced Gen. Ojukwu to flee. However, the federal advance met stiff resistance north of the former capital and as late as this morning the Biafrans reportedly still held Oliba airstrip, in spite of heavy pounding by Soviet-made MiGs.

Later communiques reported the capture of the airport, the last in Biafran hands, as well as Oru, a major Biafran administrative center.

Today three divisions of federal troops pounded the divided and leaderless remnants of the Biafran Army.

Thousands of starving Biafrans fled into the bush before the federal guns, ignoring pleas by the newly-appointed Nigerian governor for them to stay in their homes.

The situation was unclear in the absence of official reports. Newspaper accounts of the situation in northern Lagos newspapers were full of the federal army successes but the Lagos Daily Times urged the federal forces "not to relent in their efforts until federal authority has been reasserted over every inch."

It appeared that Biafran resistance still held against the Nigerian advance at some fronts.

They Are Hungry

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (AP)—The federal Nigerian government appeared determined today to ensure that Ibos leaving Biafra would be treated as prisoners, just as the government has been saying.

In an unusually emotional radio editorial, the government urged Nigerians to give their defeated enemies "a warm reception."

Speaking of the refugees, it said: "They are hungry. They must be fed. Their clothes are in tatters. They must be clothed. They will be frightened. You must calm their fluttering hearts."

The editorial said the Ibos had been misled and they would change their thinking. It cited Pope Paul VI for mentioning genocide which, the editorial said, was a charge long since discredited.

Observer Team

The international observer team which came here in September, 1967, to investigate genocide allegations has been at the front since Saturday. The team is composed of Britons, Swedes, Canadians and Poles.

They were in two groups covering the whole front line at the end of the war.

The Midwest state government is already setting up reception centers to care for refugees. Gov.

East Central State Administrator Ukpabi Asita, himself an Ibo, broadcast to his tribesmen that they should stay at home and wait for federal troops to come to feed them.

Researcher Criticizes Colleague

By Robert F. Levey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP)—On his bookshelf, near the photo of Gandhi over his bed, Jerry Tinker keeps a copy of "The Refugee Situation in Phu Yen Province, Vietnam." Rumors are ripe in Vietnamese, "The grapevines work."

"I know that the American and Korean military knew all about this because we sat around a beer and talked about it," Mr. Tinker said.

But nothing was forwarded to Mr. Tinker, a wiry, earnest Ph.D. candidate in international relations at American University, is now 30 "just old enough to be irrelevant." He is also far from sure that his friend and colleague Terry Rambo is right.

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Intercepting Allied Messages

Red Radio Monitoring Station Is Captured Close to Saigon

By Arthur Dommen

SAIGON, Jan. 12.—Official sources reported today that American troops have captured a North Vietnamese radio monitoring station 25 miles northwest of Saigon that intercepted thousands of military radio messages revealing such intelligence as locations and times of air strikes, artillery bombardments and ambushes.

Found at the station, buried in a bunker complex in the forest known as the "Iron Triangle," were 1,400 intercepted messages in English.

Twelve of the 16 men who operated the center were captured and another killed when troops of the 1st Infantry Division walked into the complex three weeks ago, the sources said.

In another case involving radio

Associated Press
Pilot whales on the beach at Fort Pierce, Fla., where many of them died of exposure.

Humphrey: GIs Home by End of 1970

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12 (UPI)—Hubert H. Humphrey believed that most—if not all—American combat troops can be brought home from South Vietnam by the end of the year. Further, he is convinced that President Nixon plans to do just that, possibly in time for the November election.

The former Vice President also expects Mr. Nixon to announce the withdrawal of 40,000 to 50,000 U.S. troops, most of them non-fighting men, by the end of March.

Mr. Humphrey, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1968, made the predictions in a wide-ranging interview on Vietnam at Macalester college.

Mr. Humphrey, a part-time political science professor at Macalester and still titular head of his party, also said that:

• No initiatives toward peace will come from the Paris talks.

• He will support Mr. Nixon's Vietnam withdrawal strategy even if it fails, and has told dissident doves in both parties that he believes it will work.

• Greater knowledge of Southeast Asia might have kept the United States from becoming deeply involved in South Vietnam.

• U.S. withdrawal will hurt North Vietnam's important military ties with the Soviet Union and Communist China.

"As I see it now," said Mr. Humphrey, "I would think most of our combat troops will be out of there in 1970. And I would also predict that a substantial number of logistical forces would be out of there."

To the Point, We Think

"I think the process of disengagement of American forces will go faster than we presently think possible."

"I've been very frank with some of my critics and his [Mr. Nixon's]. To put it bluntly, I think those that have been chewing at him the loudest and the most right now are going to look kind of funny. That's my view."

Asked how he thinks historians will view America's decision to become involved in Vietnam, Mr. Humphrey said: "It is my view that we made the only decision that we could have made at the time, that it was a responsible decision in light of the evidence."

Situation in 1965

"The one thing that hardly anybody writes about or talks about these days is what the situation was in Southeast Asia in June or January of 1965."

The situation, Mr. Humphrey believed then and believes now, pointed to an imminent collapse and Communist takeover not only of South Vietnam but of all of Southeast Asia. "And," he said, "that was the view of President Kennedy, President Johnson and all their advisers."

"Our reaction was that this is dangerous that somehow it had got to be stopped, and rather than stop it in China, which was a big country, the place to stop it was before you got to the big area."

"I don't think any man at any time felt in July of 1965 that we'd be in as deeply as we got in. You seldom ever foresee all the consequences."

U.S. Court Blocks Sinatra in Fight Against Subpoena

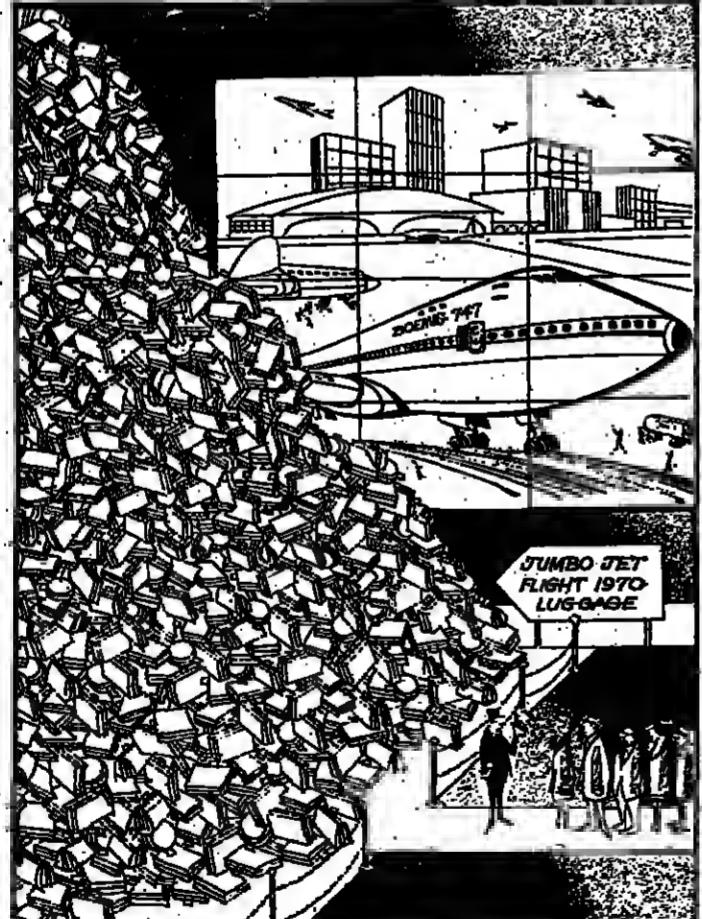
NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 12 (AP)—Frank Sinatra has been turned down in a bid to question the constitutionality of the New Jersey State Investigation Commission and possibly nullify its subpoena requiring him to testify in a probe of organized crime.

U.S. District Judge James Cohan said yesterday he had ruled against Sinatra's lawyers' request to convene a three-judge federal panel to consider whether the SIC is constitutional.

Mr. Sinatra did not answer the subpoena, and the commission—currently investigating organized crime in the state—obtained a warrant to拘捕 him to New Jersey.

DEATH NOTICE

Mme. Madeline STRICKLING, 71, nee Smith, died in Newark, Feb. 20, 1969, after a long illness. She was born in New York City on Sept. 1, 1897, and was a widow of 10 years. She is survived by her son, James, and her daughter, Madeline Odette ARNAUD, 32, of Larchmont, N.Y. Services will be held at 1 p.m. Saturday at the Larchmont Cemetery.

Tom Derry, Copyright Newsweek
Would you describe your bag to me, Miss?

380 Jumbo Into London

(Continued from Page 1)
than pleased with the way things went." So were airport officials.

One pleasing result, they said, was a reduction in noise. The 747 showed 107 perceived noise decibels against a 110 measurement for a 707 arriving 20 minutes earlier.

After the historic touchdown of the big plane, it taxied for 14 minutes to its docking space, towering over nearby regular transatlantic jets like Goliath in kindergarten.

Capt. Jess Trainer, the pilot, said the flight was "startlingly smooth" despite reports by some other lesser jets that the weather was rough over the Atlantic today. The jumbo moved through the skies at 29,000 feet at about 600 miles an hour.

Later today, the 747 was forced to postpone its flight to Frankfurt because of the weather conditions and bad visibility. The plane is now scheduled to leave at 0800 GMT tomorrow.

Faisal-Pompidou Lunch

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was guest of President Georges Pompidou for a private lunch at the Elysee Palace today. King Faisal has been in Paris on a private visit since the Arab summit conference in Rabat last month.

Javits Sees Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (UPI)—United States Sen. Jacob Javits conferred with Israeli Premier Golda Meir for an hour and 15 minutes yesterday.

McCormack's Aide Indicted For Conspiracy and Perjury

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—House Mr. Sweig made an unsuccessful attempt to lift the suspension. Trading was barred until the company supplied the SEC with details of its transactions.

A federal grand jury charged the pair with conspiracy to defraud the United States over the past six years, through the misuse of Rep. McCormack's office, in cases pending before government agencies.

The action came after seven months of investigation into charges of influence peddling in government. More than 100 witnesses were questioned by the grand jury.

Last Oct. 16, Rep. McCormack suspended Mr. Sweig, 46, without pay from his job as administrative assistant to the Massachusetts Democrat. Mr. Sweig had worked in the congressman's office for the past 24 years.

Mr. Voloshen, 71, a Maryland lawyer who lives in New York, has been described as a lobbyist and friend of Rep. McCormack and Mr. Sweig, who used their association to seek influence.

In Washington, Rep. McCormack displayed no emotion when a reporter advised him of the grand jury action. The speaker said only: "A man is presumed innocent until proved to the contrary."

The indictment was announced by Robert M. Morgenthaler, who leaves his post as U.S. attorney for New York's southern district Thursday. It was another coup for the attorney who resigned under pressure from President Nixon. Next month Mr. Morgenthaler, a Democrat, will become a deputy mayor of New York City under appointment by Mayor John V. Lindsay, a Republican.

Today's indictment alleged that Mr. Voloshen used the "office, telephone, secretarial staff and good will of the speaker of the House" in dealing with various government agencies. Among the agencies named were the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, the Selective Service System, and the Departments of Justice, Labor, the Treasury and Post Office.

Specified in the indictment was activity by Mr. Voloshen and Mr. Sweig in connection with civil action brought against Parvin-Dohrmann Co. by the SEC. A payment of \$50,000 by Parvin-Dohrmann to Mr. Voloshen for "services rendered in re-SEC" was cited by Mr. Morgenthaler.

Mr. Seaman said the steel failure was the primary cause of the F-111 crash Dec. 22 at Nellis Air Force Base.

Pre-Existing Defect

He said the accident, in which two airmen died, was the result of structural failure of the left wing stemming from a pre-existing defect in the steel used in a pivot fitting where the wing joins the fuselage.

The planes were formally grounded Dec. 24, the fifth time they have been grounded because of crashes.

Mr. Seaman said an Air Force and industrial team is continuing its investigation into the cause of the wing defect.

In addition, the top-level Air Force Scientific Advisory Board has recommended its F-111 committee "to study all the structural, materials and aerodynamics aspects of the wing failure," he said.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said yesterday plans to build more of the aircraft may be scrapped if the Pentagon does not get a good operational report on the plane and its safety aspects.

Jaycees Select Ten 'Outstanding' Young Men of U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (UPI)—A Chicago minister, a football halfback, the lieutenant governor of Texas, the secretary of state of West Virginia and the president of the University of Alabama are among ten men selected as the outstanding young men of America by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Joyce national president Andre E. Letourneau announced the men to be honored at the annual awards congress to be held in Santa Monica Thursday through Saturday.

The men are:

Ben Frank Barnes, 31, Lieutenant Governor of Texas.

Melvin Floyd, 34, a Philadelphia minister-policeman involved in ghetto programs.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, 27, who directs "Operation Breadbasket" for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Dr. David Mathews, 34, president of the University of Alabama.

John D. Rockefeller 4th, 32, Secretary of State for West Virginia.

John S. Saloma, 34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor who co-founded the Roppon Society, a liberal Republican group.

Gale Sayers, 26, of the Chicago Bears, who has been involved in community action programs.

James R. Slagle, 35, a leading mathematician.

Russell L. Voth, 34, community developer.

Dr. Augustus A. White 3d, 33, professor of orthopedic surgery at Yale University, who is involved in medical training programs for the disadvantaged.

In its first 14 months Tyndall International Fund has risen 29% at the offer price on 19th November 1969 subscription day. During the same 14 months the Financial Times Actuaries All-Share Index fell 14% and the Dow Jones Index 9%.

The reason for the success of Tyndall International Fund is open to anyone except for citizens and residents of the U.S.A. or residents of the British Isles. The minimum initial investment is £2,500 and this can be paid in any currency and can be repaid in the same currency. Offer price of distribution units on the 19th November subscription day was 25/11d and the yield 1.5%.

Use this coupon today to bring you full facts on this outstanding investment opportunity and two other Tyndall international funds.

Manson Stages 2-Meal Fast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Charles Manson, accused of leading a hippie cult in seven murders including that of actress Sharon Tate, went on a hunger strike for breakfast and lunch yesterday but ended it when dinner came around.

Manson joined several other prisoners in his cell block who were protesting the transfer of three prisoners from the Los Angeles County men's central jail.

However, Manson accepted a dinner tray after his brief two-meal fast. Four other prisoners continued their protest.

Lenoir Chambers Dies; Journalist

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12 (NYT).—Lenoir Chambers, 78, the Pulitzer Prize-winning retired editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and author of a biography of Stonewall Jackson, died Saturday of a stroke he suffered at his home Thursday.

Mr. Chambers was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1960 for his editorial writing on school segregation in Virginia.

Two of his editorials were mentioned in the prize citation: "The Year the Schools Closed," published Jan. 1, 1959, and "The Year the Schools Opened," published Dec. 31, 1959.

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While most people's investments have been falling

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The Second China

During the angry dissolution—to all seeming—of the Sino-Soviet border discussions, the issue of Taiwan has suddenly, and apparently irrelevantly, been evoked. Peking accuses Moscow because of references to the island as a "country," of conspiring with the United States in a "criminal plot of creating 'two Chinas'."

Taiwan is an irritant with a difference. Its early history is not unlike that of the United States: fully dominated by the mainland Chinese by the end of the 17th century, with large immigration and long struggles with the aborigines. But this pattern was interrupted after the Sino-Japanese war, when Japan seized the island and held it for half a century, strenuously seeking to eradicate Chinese culture. Reverting to Chinese sovereignty in 1945, Taiwan, three years later, became the last citadel of the Kuomintang, and of Chiang Kai-shek, under the name, and with wide international recognition and active American support, of the Republic of China.

Peking has never accepted the two-Chinas theory—neither has Taipei. The question of joint recognition of the two governments has bedeviled every attempt to bring mainland China into the UN or to establish diplomatic relations with Peking. But with

Taiwan under an American treaty and flourishing economically, its existence as a state has become more and more an academic question—outside Red China.

Why Peking raised the subject now as a club with which to beat the Russians is problematical—the chances are that it was just an indication of the deterioration of the border talks. To be sure, the issue has a certain point, since the Soviet Union is committed to the idea of one Vietnam, but two Germanys; it still recognizes only one China—but is not too happy with its former protege.

The hassle is not likely to have too much effect upon the status of Taiwan; it does reflect a worrying intensification of the conflict between the two great Communist states. So long as this is confined to polemics (and the impending renewal of the Warsaw ambassadorial talks between Washington and Peking is a hopeful sign in this direction) the danger does not seem too great of some massive war. But international window-breaking by the press (in Bismarck's image) may have to be paid for some day, especially when the press is the voice of the government. One can only hope that the bill will not be higher than mankind can afford.

Maggots in a Sack of Flour'

Reflecting on the population explosion, the French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss recently likened the human predicament to that of maggots in a sack of flour.

"When the population of these worms increases," he observed, "even before they meet, before they become conscious of one another, they secrete certain toxins that kill at a distance—that is, they poison the flour they are in, and they die."

In the Sixties man began to realize that he was beginning to poison his own environment—physically and psychologically—because of an unprecedented surge in human population, made greater by the worldwide diffusion of twentieth-century medical technology.

The symptoms were visible in widespread malnutrition and famine in the developing world, in spreading air and water pollution in the developed countries and in unrest in the overcrowded urban centers of every continent. The source of the trouble was evident in population statistics.

In 1960, the world's population stood at three billion; this was a billion higher than it had been 35 years earlier. By the end of the decade, population had soared to 3.5 billion. It seems headed for a total of four billion by 1975, which would mean an increase of a billion in only fifteen years. The fifth billion of mankind will be added, at present growth rates, by the end of this new decade.

Although the signs of runaway population growth and its effects were already plain at the beginning of the Sixties, particularly in India and some of the Latin-American countries, there was little public concern about the problem. President Eisenhower declared in 1959 that he could "not imagine anything more emphatically a

subject that is not a proper political or governmental activity or function or responsibility."

By the decade's end, the climate had almost completely changed. President Nixon, in an unprecedented message to Congress last July, called for broad public action to meet the challenge of uncontrolled population growth. In the United Nations and many of its member countries there was also frank discussion of the population problem and a growing determination to prevent the human family from fouling its own nest by maggot-like multiplication.

The Sixties was a decade of awakening to the peril of unplanned human propagation. The Seventies must be a decade of action to limit the human family to a size compatible with the earth's limited resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dissatisfied Customer

One of the biggest white elephants in the Pentagon's zoo of horrors is the F-111 fighter-bomber, now estimated to have cost \$4 billion above the original \$3.3 billion projection.

The Australian government has just changed its mind about an order for the swing-wing planes, currently grounded in this country for the second time in three months because of a recent crash which may have been caused by a structural defect.

Outraged by McLaren and fearful that the task force would recommend dramatically increased imports (and hence lower prices), oil moguls appealed to McLaren's boss, Mitchell. The result was Mitchell's surprise appearance at the early December task force meeting.

Mitchell, the cabinet's strong silent man, was characteristically iconic. In contrast to McLaren's boldness, Mitchell urged extreme caution. "Don't put the President in the box," he said.

None of this can be separated from grand political strategy. The \$45-a-barrel price urged by Shultz

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would bring down retail heating oil prices by a half-cent a gallon, saving \$30 million a year for New England consumers alone. But big oil, irritated by Mr. Nixon's lack of seal for the oil depletion allowance and consequently loath to be as generous with campaign funds this year, would have been furious.

Accordingly, the Nixon administration's apparent decision to end its massive oil import study with minor changes—a mountain bearing forth a mouse—is implicit dismissal of the increasingly Democratic Northeast and a reward for the increasingly Republican South. As such, it bears the master-craftsmanship of John Mitchell, once again showing his pervasive influence in this administration.

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Representation Without Taxation

Mitchell and Oil Prices

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The hard politi-

cal fact that President Nixon has no intention of radically driv-

ing down consumer oil prices be-

came clear last month when At-

torney General John N. Mitchell

put in a surprising—and highly

significant—appearance at one of

the last meetings of the presi-

dential task force on oil imports.

Mitchell is not a member of the

task force and had not attended

previous meetings, even as an ob-

server. But his representation at

the meetings—Richard W. Mc-

Laren, Assistant Attorney General

for antitrust—had strongly made

his presence felt. An old-fashioned

Republican trust-buster in the

Teddy Roosevelt tradition, Mc-

Laren vehemently opposed oil im-

port quotas on principle. Any oil

industry spokesman, he reasoned,

should come directly from the

consumer's pocket.

Outraged by McLaren and fear-

ful that the task force would re-

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ance and consequently loath to be

as generous with campaign funds

this year, would have been furio-

us.

But whatever we've been," he

added, "we've found the problem

was obviously much worse than

anyone had supposed. People just

don't want to believe it's there.

Take Newton, Mass. It's a pro-

portionately respectable little town;

but in that high school, boys and

girls were regularly shooting heroin

in the toilets, and everyone in the

school knew about it.

"So some of the sensible high

school students got together a

group to tackle the drug problem,

including giving treatment to kids

who were hooked. But when they

tried to tell the town's civic orga-

nizations that there really was a

drug problem, they damn near got stoned thrown at them at first. Overall, I'd say 50 percent

of the center city high schools

and 30 to 30 percent of the sub-urban schools is quite conserv-

ative," he said.

Shooting heroin as a fairly

widespread school day diversion

seems quite enough to worry about.

Yet violence, in the high schools

now appears to be even bit as

widespread. Tragically, too, it is

most common in integrated high

schools, where white prejudice and black militancy can make a

fearously explosive mixture.

To gather data on violence in the schools, Dr. Allen's staff use a newspaper clipping service.

That means, of course, that they see no more than the very tip of the iceberg. School violence rarely, if ever, gets into the papers unless someone is killed, or the schools actually have to be closed, or the police have to be called in on a big scale.

For example, "It is a good guess

that hard drugs are being regularly used in at least half the center

city high schools, and in anywhere

from 20 to 30 percent of the sub-urban high schools. And I'm not talking about pot either. I mean heroin, mainly."

In New York City, indeed, there

are at least two major high

schools that are now under al-most continuous siege, with a score

or more policemen rather regularly

patrolling the corridors. Yet this

appalling situation has only received

the most sporadic and obscure

attention from the New York

newspapers. Remembering that

consider this report to Com-

misioner Allen for the month of

December:

"Chicago schools bore the brunt

of walkouts and demonstrations in

the month of December, 1969. Vi-

olence hit nine schools with nu-

merous clashes between black and white students. Approximately

14 persons were arrested."

"At Flower Vocational School

for Girls, police used a chemical

spray to break up a disorder be-

gun in the lunchroom. At Gage

Park High, victim of racial violence

in October, five boys were arrested

during racial fighting which

began in classrooms . . ."

And so the list continues, to

complete the grisly Chicago story,

and to go on to Philadelphia,

Atlanta, St. Louis and other com-

munities. The truth is that the

major current ailments of Amer-

Jan 13, 1970

Court Is Told Briton, Arabs Plotted to Blow Up El Al Jet

BRACKNELL, England, Jan. 12 (UPI)—An apparent Egyptian agent known by the code name of "Omar Sharif" gave explosives to a retired British Army captain who had been offered \$30,000 (\$22,000) to blow up an El Al airplane, a court was told today.

The retired captain, Trevor Owen Williams, 40, went on trial today charged with illegal possession of 11.5 ounces of gelignite, two detonators and a timing device.

Prosecutor Peter Barnes alleged that Capt. Williams and an "unwilling accomplice," Ronald Hanman, had contacted a military attaché of the Egyptian Embassy in London. The date was not cited.

Says 5 Plans Discussed

Capt. Williams first said he wanted to contact el Fatah, the Arab guerrilla movement, but the military attaché said it would be best for Capt. Williams to go to Egypt, said Mr. Barnes. He said Capt. Williams and Mr. Hanman were not in cahoots with a man who

"There was further talk about other projects and mention of other payments of \$2 million (\$4.8 million)," Mr. Barnes said.

"At a subsequent meeting 'Omar Sharif' brought along some plastic explosives, a timing device, two detonators, test lamps, two metal plates and proceeded to give Hanman and Williams an hour's tuition on the use and how to fix the device to an airplane," Mr. Barnes said.

When they returned to London, Mr. Hanman took advantage of a court appearance Capt. Williams had to make and went to the police with details of the alleged project.

1st Trip Out of Jail For War Criminal

ROMA, Jan. 12 (UPI)—A former Nazi SS major convicted of ordering one of the bloodiest crimes of World War II in Italy is outside jail for the first time in 20 years.

Ex-major Walter Reder was held in the Celle Military Hospital after examination today for release, of which an X-ray showed no trace. The supposed plot developed after his 1967 plea for forgiveness was turned down by the town whose citizens he ordered slaughtered. His trip here in a police-escorted ambulance was his first taste of the outside world since he was committed to the Gaeta military jail at Naples 20 years ago.

Reder was found guilty of ordering his troops to kill 1,830 men, women and children in the Italian town of Marzabotto in a 1944 reprisal against partisan rebels.

By delivering only 15 Mirages next year and the remainder over a long period of time, the French have hoped to de-emphasize the fact that 50 planes are involved. One French source, however, said: "The planes will be delivered as fast as Dassault can make them."

The Dassault company can turn out eight to 10 Mirages per month, but it may take a year to tool up for an order, independent sources said. They said the French would use planes that would have gone to the French Air Force to meet the first part of the Libyan order.

It appears that neither France nor the United States wants anything to come up that could mar President Georges Pompidou's trip to America next month.

The French have now unofficially denied that they would be "taking over" Wheeler Air Force Base when the Americans vacate it, but have indicated that French technicians would be sent there eventually to help train Libyan pilots and maintain the planes.

Reports on Mirages

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry today denied two reports in the French press that France was working on Mirage deals with Iraq and Algeria. Le Figaro reported that an Iraqi delegation had arrived here to negotiate the purchase of 50 Mirages. This week's *Nouvel Observateur* said that Algeria is interested in the planes.

Both the Iraqi Embassy and the Defense Ministry denied the Figaro reports, and the ministry denied the Algerian rumors. Both Iraq and Algeria are now flying Russian-made MiG aircraft.

Tomorrow, Mr. Schumann goes before the Gaullist party political bureau to explain the French Mirage sale to Libya. One Gaullist deputy, Alexandre Sanguineti, has charged that the Libyans could use the planes to attack French forces now fighting against rebel troops in the northern part of Libya's southern neighbor, Chad.

5,000 British Teachers Strike; 150,000 Children Miss School

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—British school teachers campaigning for a \$100 million pay hike to day launched the biggest educational strike in a century.

Five thousand teachers in 345 schools scattered throughout England and Wales stayed home, giving 150,000 children a holiday.

The National Union of Teachers planned to keep the teachers out of the classrooms for two weeks and unofficial reports said similar strikes would be shifted to other schools and other teachers beginning Jan. 14.

The teachers want \$135 (\$82) a year pay hike for each of the 300,000 teachers in England and Wales, a total salary award of \$24 million (\$16.5 million).

In Wales the National Association of School Masters backed the teachers with plans for a week-long strike at 150 schools. The strike, which begins Wednesday, involves



MONUMENTAL EXAGGERATION—Stonecarver Constantine Seferlis gives the finishing touches to three stone grotesques which will adorn the Washington National Cathedral, under construction since 1907. His stonework art includes the heads of, from left: Albert Schweitzer, Eleanor Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle.

U.S. Lodges No Protest Over Mirages

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The United States did not express the "least discontent" when Ambassador George Shriver discussed the French sale of some 50 Mirage jets to Libya, with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann yesterday, informed sources said today.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said today that "we have not protested the French deal." He said he would stand on last week's statement that the United States was seeking information, but was not "concerned" with the deal.

Mr. Shriver was called in by Mr. Schumann to discuss the collapse of the Biafran government yesterday, but French sources confirmed that they also brought up Libya. U.S. sources had expressed their surprise at the extent of the arms sale after receiving French assurances last week that reports of 50 Mirages were exaggerated.

Questioned about the reliability of these French assurances last week, Mr. McCloskey skirted the question today: "Let's wait and find out what time-frame is involved in the Mirage deliveries," he said.

Delivery Schedule

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Reports on Mirages

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry today denied two reports in the French press that France was working on Mirage deals with Iraq and Algeria. Le Figaro reported that an Iraqi delegation had arrived here to negotiate the purchase of 50 Mirages. This week's *Nouvel Observateur* said that Algeria is interested in the planes.

Both the Iraqi Embassy and the Defense Ministry denied the Figaro reports, and the ministry denied the Algerian rumors. Both Iraq and Algeria are now flying Russian-made MiG aircraft.

Tomorrow, Mr. Schumann goes before the Gaullist party political bureau to explain the French Mirage sale to Libya. One Gaullist deputy, Alexandre Sanguineti, has charged that the Libyans could use the planes to attack French forces now fighting against rebel troops in the northern part of Libya's southern neighbor, Chad.

Rainstorm Kills 3 In South Spain

MADRID, Jan. 12 (AP)—At least three people have died as a result of torrential rains which have been falling for nearly a week flooding vast amounts of land in central and southern Spain.

The three died when their house in Malaga province caved in. The Guadalquivir River rose 13 feet over its normal level in Seville.

From Portugal Reuters reported that there was widespread flooding near Lisbon and along the upper reaches of the Tagus River today after a weekend of torrential rain. At Santarem, on the upper Tagus, officials reported the river waters had risen to nearly 56 feet—the highest level since the beginning of this century.

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MONUMENTAL EXAGGERATION—Stonecarver Constantine Seferlis gives the finishing touches to three stone grotesques which will adorn the Washington National Cathedral, under construction since 1907. His stonework art includes the heads of, from left: Albert Schweitzer, Eleanor Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle.

Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly the British Trade Union Congress, supported it. The split led to secession by the TUC and other national labor centers from the world federation and formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Among the ICFTU founding members was the DGB in Western Germany.

A "cold war" between the Communists and the WFTU raged on every continent, as each organization vied for affiliates, particularly in the ex-colonial world. For some years it was a losing battle for the WFTU. Virtually all of its non-Communist affiliates deserted the WFTU but, most importantly, the Chinese labor federation following the Sino-Soviet split.

Arm of Politburo

The linchpin of the world Communist labor front is the Soviet trade union center, as much an arm of the Politburo as is the Soviet secret police. In fact, the present head of the Soviet labor unions is Alexander Shelepin, who before his appointment as head of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions was head of the Soviet secret police.

It was with Mr. Shelepin that Heinrich Vetter, chairman of the DGB Executive Board, and other German labor leaders held a series of fraternal meetings in Moscow last month. These sessions followed the eighth DGB congress in May, 1968, which as Mr. Vetter described it, "decided to reshape relations with USSR trade unions."

Although the Czech invasion and the Brezhnev doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for Communist satellites interrupted the development of Russo-German labor contacts, Mr. Vetter said in a broadcast over Radio Moscow Dec. 8 that the German trade unions became convinced that this dead end must be overcome.

In fact Mr. Vetter said during this broadcast that "without friendship with the Soviet trade unions, peace in Europe and throughout the world cannot be insured." He also said that exchanges of labor delegations between West Germany and Russia would lead "to a constant deepening and improvement of these contacts." The official DGB organ, *Welt der Arbeit*, for Dec. 12 headlined the Shelepin-Vetter conversations as heralding "the end of the Ice Age."

A 'Rapallo' Policy

What endows this rhetoric with enormous significance for Western diplomacy is that the DGB's relationship to the Brandt government, which quite clearly is pursuing a Social Democratic "Rapallo" policy just as conservative pre-war German governments did vis-a-vis Bolshevik Russia in the 1920s, is even closer today than it ever was. In other words, the DGB, because of its putatively independent status, has taken a position somewhat in advance of the Social Democratic government to which it is attached.

Thus the DGB's informal support of the Communist WFTU-proposed "peace and security" conference even though the ICFTU, to which the DGB belongs, opposes it. The WFTU seeks such a conference to re-create the defunct East-West labor front. The DGB goes along with it because it sees in such a conference a way of forcing the Russians to accept West Berlin's legal existence, a weakening of Soviet ties with Ulbricht's East Germany and the possibility of Bonn initiating profitable trade and political relations with East Europe.

The DGB Executive Board at its meeting last Tuesday approved a joint session for next Wednesday with Polish trade unions to explore possible bilateral activities.

For the Soviet Union, the advantage of its détente policy toward Bonn is to abort any development of serious economic or political relations between Bonn and China, something which the Soviet press has discussed at length

U.S. Calls for World Action To Halt Abuse of Mind Drugs

GENEVA, Jan. 12 (AP)—The United States called for bold new international action to stem the world-wide abuse of mind-destroying, psychotropic drugs, spreading quickly among the youth of the richer countries.

John E. Ingrossell, director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, told the extraordinary meeting of the UN Narcotics Commission there is no more critical domestic problem in the United States than that of drug abuse, and other countries have similar difficulties.

"Statistics virtually cry out for a major international effort to combat growing supplies of drugs bound for illicit trade... we need bold new initiatives if we are to contain the growing menace... in the absence of such a united effort, solution will be impossible," Mr. Ingrossell added.

He was addressing the opening meeting of the three-week emergency conference of the 24-nation commission convened to discuss a draft protocol for international control of psychotropic substances.

These are mainly amphetamines (stimulants) and barbiturates (tranquillizers), both affecting the mind with long use and in heavy doses, and the hallucinogen, in particular LSD, with its mind-destroying effect.

Most of these substances, synthetic chemicals not derived from the traditional narcotics opium, cannabis and cocaine, are pep pills, sleeping pills and other tranquilizers, and slimming drugs, with little therapeutic use. All in all there are some 3,000 such drugs relatively easy to obtain.

Following recommendations made by the World Health Organization, the commission recommends that more than 80 of these drugs be put under stringent international controls.

The draft protocol aims in particular at LSD and several groups of amphetamines which—dissolved in water and injected intravenously—are more dangerous and harmful than heroin and other "hard" narcotics. Users are hopelessly addicted. The mind-destroying effect works more rapidly, and even slight overdoses can lead to death.

The draft treaty proposes that production, sale, and trade of these psychotropic drugs be put under control and recommends heavy punishment (imprisonment) for offenders.

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Barbuda, with an area of 62 square miles and a population of about 1,150 is a dependency of Antigua, about 30 miles to the south in the Leeward Islands.

Mr. McChesney George, Barbuda's member in Antigua's House of Representatives, said the government had been temporarily suspended by the government-run Humosco Company because of the stoppage which began around Christmas. The strike reportedly began in protest over a low Christmas bonus.

Tories Favored, 47, in Next U.K. General Election

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Conservative party was a 4-to-7 favorite to win the next British general elections today with two top bookmakers.

Both William Hill and Ladbrokes quoted those odds on the Conservatives to unseat the Labor government when elections come. The Labor government was quoted at even money.

The two betting firms were not so unanimous on the date of the elections, which must be held by April, 1971. Hill quoted 4-1 odds against an October election and 5-1 for May. Ladbrokes, a bit more convinced the elections will come in October, quoted 5-2 with 3-1 for May.

After a speech Saturday by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, some political observers have been expecting an early election call.

8,000 Strikers Return To Spanish Coal Mines

OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 12 (AP)—

Two thirds of the 15,000 striking coal miners of this northwestern Spanish province returned to their jobs today, labor sources reported.

Most of those who returned had been temporarily suspended by the government-run Humosco Company because of the stoppage which began around Christmas. The strike reportedly began in protest over a low Christmas bonus.

We have made our mark.

Our new mark symbolizes our unprecedented growth—and opens a new era of unlimited horizons.

FASHION

The World's 'Best Dressed'

By Margaret Crimmins

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Hippie chains and levi's got a boost from the "establishment." Saturday with the naming of "Hail" producer Michael Butler to that 30-year-old citadel of moneyed fashion propriety—the international best dressed list.

Butler, heir to a Chicago paper fortune and sometimes called "the millionaire hippie," has long spurned uptight establishment clothes like neckties and gray flannel suits in favor of levi's, scarves, chains, an old fringed leather jacket and Arab desert robes.

"I've always worn rather what I wanted. I like things that are funky and basically elegant and natural," said Mr. Butler, 43, by telephone from Los Angeles, where the love-rock musical is playing at the Aquarium Theater.

"I'm amazed that I was named to the list, but I hope it will help to make fashion more relaxed and natural."

Another newcomer to the list with a younger, hipper image than the usual stodwarts on the EDL is film actress Ali McGraw ("Goodbye, Columbus"), who recently married Paramount Pictures boss Robert Evans. She likes gypsy gowns, headbands and accessories out of the 1930s and 1940s. Listing of singer Harry Belafonte, who favors expensive and well-cut tweeds and suades, also helps boost a more casual way of dressing.

Too Relaxed?

Meanwhile, superstar Barbra Streisand must have become too relaxed and natural for the best dressed committee, an identity-shunning group headed and appointed by New York fashion publicist Eleanor Lambert, who also decides who gets the ballots.

Miss Streisand was a "fashion innovator" in 1968; she's gone from the 1969 tally, possibly because of her appearance at the Oscar awards in a bottom-baring bikini worn under see-through trousers. "Vulgar," said one committee member.

Joining such names as Mrs.

Ali McGraw
... "hippier image."Harry Belafonte
... well-cut tweeds.

Wyatt and Gloria (Vanderbilt) Cooper, the first couple ever named to the list, are back again and joined by another twosome, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sakowitz of the Texas department store chain.

The list, which first appeared 30 years ago, naming only ten best dressed (and wealthy) women, has expanded this year. It includes a total of 50 men and women, divided now between best dressed "in private life" and those "affiliated with fashion."

"We've never made any attempt to represent middle America," says Miss Lambert.

"The names are symbols only. It's like a drama critics' award. You have to get published."

Mrs. Nixon, she said, will "make it yet."

Mrs. Johnson didn't at first, but "then she really gained stature."

The 'Offer'

Miss Lambert admits she has received "substantial offers" from husbands (one rumor is \$80,000) and at least one bribery offer from one sister for another.

"I don't slap their faces, but I did make short shrift of the whole thing," says Miss Lambert, whose publicity office handles some of the best-known Seventh Avenue designers. She also has accounts in Europe.

"No one will believe that I cannot take off and put on names at will. I happen to be a nut about fashion, and this is my gesture and it's going to last."

Miss Lambert took over handling the list in 1959 after a group of Parisian designers headed by the most expensive, Mainhofer, stopped compiling a list because of the war.

Balots in the early years numbered about 300 and then increased to about 2,500. This year Miss Lambert pared the number down to about 1,600 "observers of the social and fashion scene." They range from designers to posh restaurant maîtres d'. About 800 ballots were returned, she said.

It's no secret that the list

Associated Press
... because of her appearance at Oscar awards (above)?

has been sharply criticized as an in-group fashion publicly gimmick. First to admit this is Miss Lambert.

"I was becoming known as someone like that dragon—whoever she is—who runs the social list. It got a committee in 1960."

The nine women who finalize ballots for the woman's lists and the nine men who do the same for the men's lists want—and they try—to keep their identities secret.

Suffice it to say that Miss Lambert's women's committee includes the best known names in New York fashion. None of them, so far as is known, pops up on the list.

The men's committee, newly named this year, is a different story. Three of the arbiters—Baron Nicolas de Gunzburg (a Vogue editor), Playboy fashion director Robert L. Green and Status Magazine editor Wyatt Cooper—are on this year's list.

Several men's and women's committee members admitted that it is possible for one person to get more votes than another and still not make it on the list.

"But that's usually because that person has received a lot of attention in the press and not because of what he wears, for our reason or another," said one.

"It is our job to single out those who truly represent fashion trends, even if it does mean a slight bit of vote-fixing."

Whatever the opinions on the best dressed list (Women's Wear Daily calls it "fun and games"), there are a number of people who take it seriously despite their knowing basically how it is run.

A comment like Wyatt Cooper's—"it's press agency for the fashion industry, and we aren't talking about the National Academy of Arts and Sciences"—is typical.

Actor Cliff Robertson, whose wife, Diana Merrill, is in the Hall of Fame, said, "My personal reaction is that it's fine for the dress people and for

those ladies who are singled out because they can afford it, but I'm sure there are probably all kinds of women who dress with more imagination and less money."

"I know my wife takes it very seriously. Once when we were on vacation somewhere," she said. "Oh, my God, there's Eleanor Lambert and I don't have my something-or-other on." She was very much aware of Miss Lambert; I don't remember ever seeing Debbie nervous like that."

New Yorker Mrs. Carter Burden, whose mother Mrs. William Paley, wife of the CBS chairman, is a Hall of Fame member, was named twice to the list and then dropped.

"I was named about the same time my picture appeared in Vogue; maybe that had something to do with it. Also, because my mother's my mother," explained Mrs. Burden, whose husband was recently elected to the New York City Council.

From poet Marianne Moore, who was on this year's "reference list," although she didn't know it until she was told: "It's gratifying to be well dressed, but it really doesn't matter."

MUSIC

In London: Super Group Sounds

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The bewildered and bewildering condition of the musical style now known conventionally, generically, inaccurately and unhappily as pop, has been demonstrated vividly and hilariously by critical reaction to the London debut of a new international supergroup (American, Canadian and English) identified improbably as Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young.

It sounds like a brokerage firm or a law office, and as initials, C.S.N. and Y., it suggests an American railroad. To me, at the Albert Hall a few nights ago, it all sounded like a bad joke. Then, during hour was acoustic, the band electric. I was bored by the acoustical offering, that I hurried away while they were plugging into the amps for the big noise.

A super-group, I hasten to add, is a group made up of individuals previously identified with other reputable groups, in this case the Buffalo Springfield, the Hollies and the Byrds. C.S.N. and Y. had an enormous press in 1969, emerging along with Chicago, Blood, Sweat and Tears and The Band as one of the outstanding groups of the year. Their first album has sold over a million copies. What is it all about? That depends, it would seem, on which paper you read.

Miles Kington, in the Times, thought they were, for the most part, as good as their record had promised. "The concept," he wrote, "was simple, the execution unassumingly ambitious."

In Sicily: A Spirited Revival

By William Weaver

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 12.—In the past two decades Palermo's great opera house, the Teatro Massimo, has been responsible for a number of important discoveries and rediscoveries premieres and revivals. Inspired by local patriotism as well as by sound musical reasons, the Teatro Massimo has been especially active in presenting less well-known works by Sicily's most famous musical son, Vincenzo Bellini. And geography and culture probably worked together in prompting the Massimo to stage, after two centuries of neglect, an opera entitled "Il Governatore," or "The Overseer," by a mysterious 18th-century figure named Nicola Logroscino, who was active in Palermo after 1768 and who probably died in the Sicilian capital about eight years later.

The wit and elegance of the libretto attributed to Domenico Scacchi, a noble dramatist of the period, clearly inspired Logroscino, whose score is full of lively tunes. It is also remarkably varied: the lovers are strong, individually characterized, and their music is not the virtually interchangeable bunch of airs in the standard opera buffa. Luciano Rossi conducted this far from easy score with grace and flair, supposing a first-rate cast in which Anna Reynolds was outstanding as the inventive Leonora, with Valeria Mariconda also winning and musical as the noble widow Rosalia. The third lovesick maiden was the pert Alberta Valentini. Giulio Coltellacci designed a viable single setting and some handsome costumes. Filippo Crivelli's staging made the plots intricate comprehensible and avoided the all too familiar pitfalls of comic opera with intelligence.

Forgotten though he is today, Logroscino in his own time was a popular composer, especially of opera buffa, who divided most of his mature life between Naples and Palermo. Some musical dictionaries say he invented concerted opera, which Rossini was later to develop and exploit so brilliantly; other authorities deny him this distinction. But musicological quibbles aside, he is no doubt of some historical importance and it was proper for the Massimo to give him a modern hearing.

That hearing, Saturday night, proved highly enjoyable and even surprising. To the Italian opera-goer the words "first revival in this

century" after the announcement of some 18th-century or early 19th-century revival are not particularly inviting. We have had to sit through many a boring evening by Paisiello or Cimarosa and, at first glance, the libretto of "Il Governatore" seemed to promise a similar night of fun, with thwarted lovers, fops, and disfigures. But Logroscino's librettist, taking the usual ingredients, was able to concoct a more stylish test than the ordinary run, also because he employed Neapolitan dialect in effective contrast with the high-flown Italian of some of the lovers. The plot is even more involved than most, ending with four weddings

and five deaths. The wit and elegance of the libretto attributed to Domenico Scacchi, a noble dramatist of the period, clearly inspired Logroscino, whose score is full of lively tunes. It is also remarkably varied: the lovers are strong, individually characterized, and their music is not the virtually interchangeable bunch of airs in the standard opera buffa. Luciano Rossi conducted this far from easy score with grace and flair, supposing a first-rate cast in which Anna Reynolds was outstanding as the inventive Leonora, with Valeria Mariconda also winning and musical as the noble widow Rosalia. The third lovesick maiden was the pert Alberta Valentini. Giulio Coltellacci designed a viable single setting and some handsome costumes. Filippo Crivelli's staging made the plots intricate comprehensible and avoided the all too familiar pitfalls of comic opera with intelligence.

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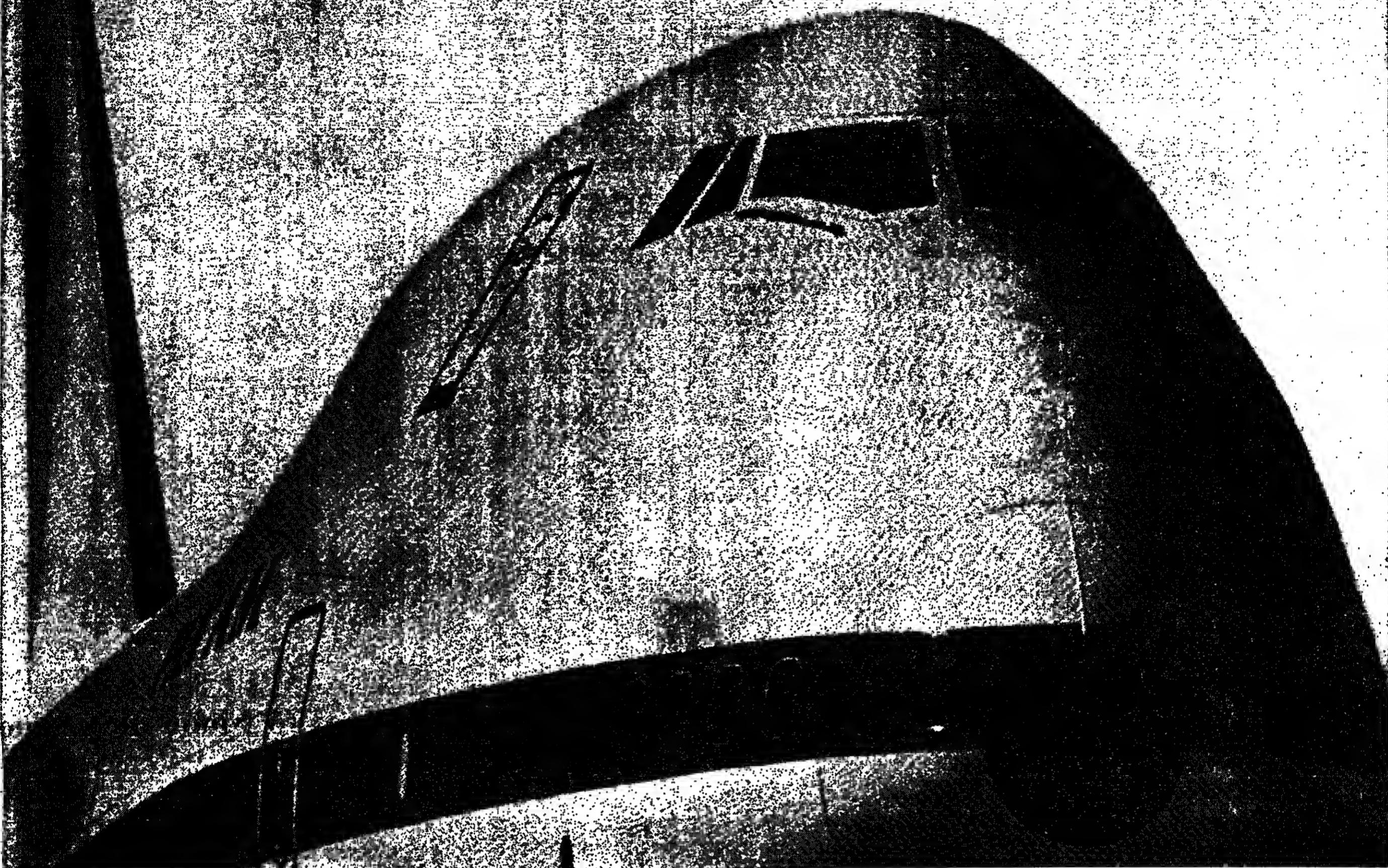
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John L. Smith

Page 7

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1970

Pan Am's 747:



Big news for shippers, too.

Starting January 22, from London to New York, the new Pan Am® 747 will carry 362 passengers and their luggage. This is big news all right.

But what about cargo? What does this great new Jet hold in store for shippers?

Plenty. Even fully loaded with passengers and their baggage, a 747 can carry 40,000 lbs. of freight. And since Pan Am has ordered 33 new 747's, this will more than double the capacity of our present fleet of All-Cargo 707 Jet Freighters. That's more than twice the total capacity of the largest all-cargo-carrying airline! Among other things, it means we can just about guarantee the space you need, when you need it.

And something else: the vast size of the cargo area gives new impetus to the containerization concept—and this is the direction in which air freight is headed, make no mistake about it.

The 747 holds 14 cargo containers—the strongest ever made. Each has a capacity of 160 cubic feet. A shipper can load the units at his own premises and the unit stays secure all the way to final destination. And one flat point-to-point charge applies, even though the container may be loaded with several different commodities. (This can mean a savings of up to 30% over general cargo rates!)

If you want the full story, talk to your Pan Am Cargo Agent or Freight Forwarder. Or call us directly.

The fact is, the 747 offers great new opportunities for shippers. Not just because it's so big. But because it's so far ahead.

Pan Am is a good idea.



World's largest
air cargo carrier

Ankers Spike Plans for 'Gold Pool'

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Despite concern of several European central banks over the skidding of gold in the world's free market, plans to establish a floor have been at least temporarily delayed because of strong opposition by the United States.

William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, headed the U.S. delegation to a regularly scheduled meeting here where it was the center of discussion. After the U.S. opposition to a "gold pool" arrangement in last comment to reporters last

week, the gold price on the London market has been below the official price to monetary institutions since last Thursday and closed at \$34.975.

Some European central bankers said they thought fears of a further sharp decline in gold were exaggerated.

Political difficulties with gold are a result of recent congressional broadsides against Treasury policy.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has accused the Washington authorities of being soft on South Africa.

The South Africans have been assured a minimum price of \$35 an ounce for their newly mined gold under an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. In return, they agreed to channel most of their output into the private market.

Emminger Eyes Interest Rates

BASSEL, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—West German central bank vice-president Ottmar Emminger, here for the bankers' meeting forecast that world interests will remain relatively high in the immediately foreseeable future.

The relatively moderate level of unemployment in the United

States, about 3.4 percent and the unsatisfactory progress thus far towards American budgetary restraint, indicate no prompt significant loosening of monetary policy in that country, he said.

But Mr. Emminger said he does anticipate a resumption of restrictive U.S. policies with a possible rise in the 6.4 percent interest rate ceiling on certificates of deposit which lies at the root of much of the upward pressure on the dollar.

He said an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's working party, of which he is chairman, will examine later this week the possibility of a U.S. balance-of-payments deterioration this year.

which in turn has hurt demand for gold.

Although American officials were tight-lipped with reporters, hints of easier money would explain the reaction of Edward Stoeper, president of the National Bank of Switzerland, after the meeting.

He told newsmen that he did not expect the price would decline much more and that once interest rates started falling, the price of gold would stabilize or move up again.

Several other European central bankers said they thought fears of a further sharp decline in gold were exaggerated.

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Some Back Down.

The idea of central bank intervention to hold the market price at was shot down by the United States as politically unacceptable.

There may have been hints, however, that U.S. monetary policy will ease, a development which could have the effect of stabilizing gold price.

Gold bears no interest, and in a bid of tight money is an expensive investment. The U.S. interest rates have had a

reaction effect in Europe,

which in turn has hurt demand for gold.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1968-70 - Stocks and Nash. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/pe												1969-70 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/pe												1969-70 - Stocks and High. Low. Chg. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/pe											
17% 14 PG 4.50pf1.12	8	1516	1516	1514	1514	-	21%	12%	Savoy Indust	26	1296	1306	1304	1306	-	32	15%	Tonka Cp	40	34	22%	22%	22	22	-	4%									
16 14 PG 4.24pf1.09	1	1416	1416	1414	1414	-	14%	14%	Saxon Indus	44	1125	1126	1123	1123	-	34%	15%	Tool Resrch	20	40	21	21	21	21	-	4%									
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13% 4% Pac Indus	5	514	514	514	514	-	5%	5%	Schmitz A-40	6	1616	1616	1612	1612	-	14%	4%	Trans Cards	10	512	512	512	512	512	-	4%									
70 54 Pac Ls pf4.50	2140	59	59	59	59	+ 1/4	15%	15%	Schmitz A-40	11	1214	1214	1212	1214	-	14%	14%	TransLinc	40	34	21	21	21	21	-	4%									
80 59 PacPacLs pf.5	5100	64	64	64	64	+ 1/4	15%	15%	Science Mgt	25	45	45	45	45	-	15%	4%	Transair	20	20	812	812	712	712	-	4%									
1714 6% PacSwirl wi	15	1316	1316	1316	1316	-	13%	13%	Scope Indust	23	0	0	0	0	-	15%	4%	Transcom	3	34	14	14	14	14	-	4%									
2916 14% PakCo A 32	27	1914	1914	1914	1914	-	19%	19%	Scurry Rain	11	1214	1214	1212	1214	-	14%	14%	TWA wr	36	36	13	13	13	13	-	4%									
1386 5% Pantone A/H	5	7	7	7	7	-	7%	7%	Sdra/Al/Hill 30	6	2124	2124	2124	2124	-	14%	14%	Tri Cont w/	2	2124	73	73	73	73	+ 1/4	4%									
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1014 9% Penn En. 30a	5	1312	1312	1312	1312	-	13%	13%	Shahroo M 50	8	312	312	312	312	-	14%	14%	UnGasCan 52	1	1212	1312	1312	1312	1312	-	4%									
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454 3016 PEPI Inc	48	412	412	412	412	-	41%	41%	Shahroo M 50	14	11	1114	1114	1112	1114	-	14%	14%	UnAircrd Pd 50	6	12	1312	1312	1312	1312	-	4%								
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5574 4% PrairieStars 90	6	512	512	512	512	-	5%	5%	Sheff Wal 50	11	1114	1114	1112	1114	-	14%	14%	Unit Bld Carr	3	712	712	712	712	712	-	4%									
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2246 7% Phoenix SH	162	612	612	612	612	-	6%	6%	Sierra P Ind	21	1312	1312	1312	1312	-	14%	14%	UnNanlin w/ 51	17	312	312	312	312	312	-	4%									
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2712 15% Pioneer Ples	10	1814	1814	1814	1814	-	18%	18%	Silicon Tran	20	1	512	512	512	512	-	14%	14%	US Ceramic	2	8	8	8	8	8	-	4%								
2994 24% PioneerSy 44f	25	2214	2314	2314	2314	-	22%	22%	Silicon Tran	21	2112	2112	2112	2112	-	14%	14%	US Filter	20	2112	2112	2112	2112	2112	-	4%									
4112 23% PitWay 40b	32	4112	4112	4112	4112	-	41%	41%	Silicon Tran	22	2112	2112	2112	2112	-	14%	14%	USHome Day	38	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	-	4%									
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1114 4% Ply Gem 36f	6	1212	1212	1212	1212	-	12%	12%	Silicon Tran	27	2112	2112	2112	2112	-	14%	14%	USRILR 11 120	30	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	-	4%									
1114 4% Ply/Rub B 25	5	612	612	612	612	-	6%	6%	Silicon Tran	28	2112	2112	2112	2112	-	14%	14%	USRILR 11 120	30	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	-	4%									
11 4% Ply/Rub B 25	1	612	612	612	612	-	6%	6%	Silicon Tran	29	2112	2112	2112	2112	-	14%	14%	USRILR 11 120	30	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	-	4%									
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These securities having been placed outside the United States and Canada, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

AMERICAN MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL N.V.

7% Subordinated Guaranteed Convertible Bonds 1990

AMERICAN MEDICAL ENTERPRISES, INC.

**J. G. Warburg & Co.
Limited**

**Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated**

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

**Euramerica-Finanziaria
Internazionale, S.p.A.**



BOOKS

LE THEATRE 1969

Edited by Arrabal. (In French) Christian Bourgois. 294 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

SEVEN years ago the Grand Guignol officially closed shop. The acting company dispersed, the manuscripts of the huge repertory of shockers were deposited in the archives of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the tiny playhouse on a back court of the Rue Chapel which had borne the name Grand Guignol since the nineties became the Théâtre 947.

But though gone, the Grand Guignol is scarcely forgotten. The wide influence it continued to exert on modern drama is traced in a volume published this week—“Le Théâtre 1969”—which significantly has been edited by the surrealistic Spanish-born playwright Arrabal. He, as is the case with so many of his contemporaries, owes the famous house of horrors a considerable debt. Incidentally, the theater, since changing its name, has renamed the Living Theater as well as plays by Beckett and Arrabal, which is ample evidence that the ghost of its former self still stalks the boards.

The Grand Guignol opened its doors as a “theater of cruelty” in 1866, the year Antonin Artaud was born. Built as a Gothic chapel, it had been the atelier of a disciple of Gustave Doré before being transformed into a miniature theater with only 120 seats.

One of its first directors was Oscar Metenier, a young dramatist who had served on the Paris police force and had a fund of gruesome tales to tell. His naturalistic playlets of low life had been staged by André Antoine at the Théâtre Libre, where theatrical realism of the Zola school was being introduced. But Metenier was more drawn to Edgar Allan Poe and hoped to achieve an ambition that Poe once confessed: to write a play so unbearable harrowing that the audience would quit the theater in fright before the play was over. He attempted this with a series of hair-raising sketches about brutal apaches, cut-throat robbers, trunk murders and mad sadists on the loose, all drawn from the criminal records. But neither he nor the long list of other playwrights aspiring for the Poe ideal ever succeeded in unseating more than a spectator or two at a performance. It must have been great fun to try, however, for dramatists of every stripe sought to meet the challenge.

In another section Grand Guignol figures from real life are examined. These include Gilles de Rais, the Norm knight and warrior, who fouled Joan of Arc and executed her for the atrocities committed in his castle; he was model for the Bluebeard legend and a leading character in Huysmans’ “La Bas”; Elie Bathory, the bloody czar; the Marquis de Sade, the Boston strangler.

The vanished theater’s plot of catharsis and revelation also is studied as are its pure technical achievements, its variations of melodrama, the illusion-creating staging. In its accomplished dramaturgy in a final chapter we discern that its style and notions have reached out to even impinge their mark on “The Ridiculous Theater” in New York.

Mr. Curtiss is theater critic for the International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some bids that are made entirely with a view to helping a partner turn out to profit the other side. This is illustrated by the diagrammed deal.

In the belief that North held a club suit, East doubled: he wanted to suggest a club lead from West if South became declarer.

The double changed South's opinion about the suitability of a club contract for his side, and he guessed what had happened. He could also work out the precise meaning of North's original response: East surely had the club king, so North must have the heart ace.

With this information, and the knowledge that the club finesse would succeed, South drove the bidding to six spades when his partner showed beaded spade support.

West hit on the only opening lead that could give the declarer trouble—a trump. He played the three and East falscared with the queen.

The trump lead killed one of dummy's potential ruffs and the prospects of making 12 tricks became poor. There was only one slim chance and South played for it. He took the spade queen with the ace and played the ace and king of diamonds, hoping the queen would fall. East obliged by producing that card.

Dummy was entered by leading a heart to the ace and the club queen was finessed successfully. A club was ruffed with dummy's remaining trump and the diamond jack was led. East was helpless. If he discarded, South's remaining club

was led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

STEM	CHIEF	OPART
ITALIA	HIOER	MILLER
ANON	ARLO	ATALE
LONDON	SYMPHONY	
ESSENCE	ROAN	
REEF	LIES	SHOD
ORIOLS	TIGER	AYE
VIEENERSCH	NETTIE	
ELIA	TIKE	SEIZE
SIANS	ATTI	
TEBS	TOURACO	
PLASIER	FEARINS	
PEERS	FONI	GENI
GREGIA	LUCE	OWER
SISISH	YEAR	HASTA

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
Pass	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♦	Pass	5 ♦	Pass
6 ♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

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Dawson Gambles and Chiefs Collect Vikings, 23-7

AFL Wins Its 2d Super Bowl

By Dave Brady

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12 (UPI)—Len Dawson made a powerful rebuttal yesterday to being linked with a gambling investigation earlier in the week by taking the second best stand in the American Football League standings to a smashing 23-7 upset of the Minnesota Vikings before a Super Bowl jury of 30,997 in New Orleans.

It was the Kansas City Chiefs into the Super Bowl by the second quarter, 21-14, with five 10-point spread favoring the Vikings and establishing the AFL's superiority over the best of the National Football League had to offer for the second straight year.

It was a courageous personal comeback for Dawson, who had blamed himself for losing the first of these four Super Bowls to Green Bay, by throwing an intercepted pass that touched off a 35-10 Packer victory in 1967.

Dawson did some gambling yesterday. He threw an end-around play at the vaunted Viking defense from double-reverse formation, repeated from a single reverse, and after Minnesota finally scored a touchdown in the third quarter, he did it again on third-and-seven and split end Frank Pitts made the first down that set up the Chiefs' last touchdown.

He spit in the eye of the Vikings' defense by mixing up his tricky calls with shotgun formations. As early as the second quarter, he frequently mocked the front four of Minnesota with quick-count plays off the I-formation.

Not surprisingly, Dawson was voted the game's most valuable player in a Sport Magazine poll after completing 71 percent of his passes, 12 of 17, for 142 yards including a shortie that flanker Odis Taylor stretched into a 46-yard touchdown by flouting the tackles of two Viking defenders.

Dawson, a mere 160-pounder, also ran the ball three times, once for 11 yards and a first-down in the fourth quarter after the Chiefs' third interception left the Vikings for dead. Dawson ran the ball only once during the regular season, his mobility limited by a knee injury.

Feather in His Kapp

Joe Kapp of the Vikings ran the ball twice for nine yards total and was knocked out of the game with 5:44 to go in the final period while in desperate retreat from the Chiefs. He suffered a shoulder injury when he went down under massive Aaron Brown, and Gary Cuozzo replaced him. It recalled a prophecy by Webb Ewbank, coach of last year's upstart in the Super Bowl, the New York Jets. He said last week that Kapp was going to be hurt running the ball unnecessarily.

Kapp was throwing relatively well early in the game but the Kansas City defenders had his receivers smothered. Split end Gene Washington, his favorite target all season, was held to one reception. The huge Chief defenders began overwhelming the Minnesota offensive line early and Kapp was intercepted twice and thrown for losses three times. Cuozzo also was intercepted once.

The Vikings, who had a 14-2 record in the regular season, then beat Los Angeles, 28-20, in the Western playoff, and breezed past the Cleveland Browns, 27-7, for the NFL championship, did not score until 40 minutes and 28 seconds started.

Kapp took Minnesota 69 yards to cut the Chiefs lead to 13-7 in the third quarter. He rolled to his right and passed ten yards to Taylor and then, after stalling up at Babcock, sprang running back Mike Garrett into a big hole opened by right guard Mo Moorman for five yards and a touchdown.

Stenerud's conversion made it 16-0.

It was a commentary on coach Bud Grant's mounting doubt about the Vikings' ability to move the ball that after Kapp was almost intercepted in the next series from scrimmage, Fred Cox attempted a 56-yard field goal with the wind that fell seven yards short.

The Chiefs ended lingering suspense about the outcome after the Vikings pulled up to 16-7 in the third quarter by going 82 yards in six plays. Most of that yardage came on a short pass by Dawson to Taylor that the flanker turned into a 46-yard touchdown by shaking off left cornerback Earl Mackbee at the Viking 41 and left safety Karl Kassulke at the 13.

Near the finish, defensive end Carl Eller of the Vikings threw Dawson for a four-yard loss. When Minnesota defensive tackle Alan Page followed with a forearm directed at Dawson, the Vikings were penalized for a personal foul, and offensive tackle Dave Hill began throwing punches at the Vikings.

The Chiefs' bench emptied and crossed the field in case help was needed.

Linebacker Jim Lynch wanted to resume hostilities on the next play, but when the count down by the fans of the last 30 seconds began, there was no fight or interest in the game left in the Vikings.

Several of the defensive linemen turned and walked away from the field while center E.J. Holub was still waiting to snap the ball to substitute quarterback Mike Livingston of the Chiefs. Long ago, it had been decided that the Chiefs had earned the right to the winners' share of the \$100,000-a-man. The Vikings will receive \$7,500 each.

A Kansas City delegation had its own comment on the Vikings on a sign paraded around the field: "The Purple Gang is now black and blue."

RED SMITH

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12—With fourth annual Super Bowl yesterday, 44 seconds to play in the second half, a man in the press box asked: "When does the National League give back the \$19 million?"

"Hell," another said, "the Vikings are lucky they didn't have to play the team that finished first." "All right, but the wit seemed more modest than champions of the National Football League."

For the second time since the American Foot-

ball League paid over the price of a small bathrobe for recognition by the pro football establishment, the representatives of that 16-year-old league rolled over the AFL's chest and won the world championship going away.

On a field blotchy with mud and puddles with gaudy paint, the Kansas City Chiefs took charge in the opening minutes, ambled away to a lead of 14-0 in the first half, and made off with a 23-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings in the



NORWEGIAN KICKS VIKINGS—Jan Stenerud, the soccer-style field-goal kicker, connects on a 48-yarder for first score of Super Bowl. Len Dawson holds the ball for the Norwegian-born ex-ski jumper.



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middle linebacker Willie Lanier got the other on Kapp. Right cornerback Emmitt Thomas intercepted a Cuozzo pass and the Kansas City defense also came up with two Minnesota fumbles.

The chiefs kept chipping away at the Vikings with 48, 32, and 35-yard field goals by soccer-style place-kicker Jan Stenerud until they had a 9-0 lead in the second quarter. Then Charlie West of Minnesota fumbled a kickoff by Stenerud, and Remi Prudhomme recovered for the Chiefs on the Minnesota 19.

Dawson was thrown for a loss of eight yards by defensive end Jim Marshall, but responded with quick-count, quick-opening play from the I-formation on which Wendell Hayes ran for eight yards.

Garrett Scores

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SUNDAY NIGHT

ABA Result

NBA Result

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